acceptable vehicles containing 0.1–5 percent, preferably 2%, of active compound.

The dosage requirements vary with the particular compositions employed, the route of administration, the severity of the symptoms presented and the particular subject being treated. Based on the results obtained in the standard pharmacological test procedure, projected daily dosages of active compound (either being rapamycin alone or in combination with cyclosporin A) would be 0.001–100 mg/kg, preferably between 0.1–50 mg/kg, and more preferably between 0.3–25 mg/kg. Treatment will generally be initiated with small dosages less than the optimum dose of the compound. Thereafter the dosage is increased until the optimum effect under the circumstances is reached; precise dosages for oral, parenteral, nasal, or intrabronchial administration will be determined by the administering physician based on experience with the individual subject treated. In general, rapamycin is most desirably administered at a concentration that will generally afford effective results without causing any harmful or deleterious side effects, and can be administered either as a single unit dose, or if desired, the dosage may be divided into convenient subunits administered at suitable times throughout the day.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating immunoinflammatory bowel disease in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering an antiimmunoinflammatory amount of rapamycin orally, parenterally, intranasally, intrabronchially, topically, transdermally, or rectally to said mammal.

2. The method according to claim **1** wherein the bowel disease is ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative proctitis.

3. A method of providing symptomatic relief of, preventing the progression of, or eradicating immunoinflammatory bowel disease in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering an antiimmunoinflammatory amount of rapamycin orally, parenterally, intranasally, intrabronchially, topically, transdermally, or rectally to said mammal.

4. The method according to claim **3** wherein the bowel disease is ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative proctitis.

5. A method of treating immunoinflammatory bowel disease in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering an antiimmunoinflammatory amount of a combination of rapamycin and cyclosporin A orally, parenterally, intranasally, intrabronchially, topically, transdermally, or rectally to said mammal.

6. The method according to claim **5** wherein the bowel disease is ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative proctitis.

7. A method of providing symptomatic relief of, preventing the progression of, or eradicating immunoinflammatory bowel disease in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering an antiimmunoinflammatory amount of a combination of rapamycin and cyclosporin A orally, parenterally, intranasally, intrabronchially, topically, transdermally, or rectally to said mammal.

8. The method according to claim **7** wherein the bowel disease is ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative proctitis.

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